State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-seventh Legislature First Regular Session 2005

CHAPTER 130

## **HOUSE BILL 2249**

## AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 25-320, 25-802, 25-805, 25-806 AND 25-807, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEALING SECTION 25-808, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTIONS 25-809, 25-810, 25-812, 25-813, 25-816 AND 25-817, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO CHILD SUPPORT.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)



Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 25-320, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 25-320. Child support: factors: methods of payment: additional enforcement provisions: definitions

- A. In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, maintenance or child support, the court may order either or both parents owing a duty of support to a child, born to or adopted by the parents, to pay an amount reasonable and necessary for support of the child, without regard to marital misconduct.
- B. If child support has not been ordered by a child support order and if the court deems child support appropriate, the court shall direct, using a retroactive application of the child support guidelines to the date of filing a dissolution of marriage, legal separation, maintenance or child support proceeding, the amount that the parents shall pay for the past support of the child and the manner in which payment shall be paid, taking into account any amount of temporary or voluntary support that has been paid. Retroactive child support is enforceable in any manner provided by law.
- C. If the parties lived apart before the date of the filing for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, maintenance or child support and if child support has not been ordered by a child support order, the court may order child support retroactively to the date of separation, but not more than three years before the date of the filing for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, maintenance or child support. The court must first consider all relevant circumstances, including the conduct or motivation of the parties in that filing and the diligence with which service of process was attempted on the obligor spouse or was frustrated by the obligor spouse. If the court determines that child support is appropriate, the court shall direct, using a retroactive application of the child support guidelines, the amount that the parents must pay for the past support of the child and the manner in which payments must be paid, taking into account any amount of temporary or voluntary support that has been paid.
- D. The supreme court shall establish guidelines for determining the amount of child support. The amount resulting from the application of these guidelines is the amount of child support ordered unless a written finding is made, based on criteria approved by the supreme court, that application of the guidelines would be inappropriate or unjust in a particular case. The supreme court shall review the guidelines at least once every four years to ensure that their application results in the determination of appropriate child support amounts. The supreme court shall base the guidelines and criteria for deviation from them on all relevant factors, including:
  - 1. The financial resources and needs of the child.
  - 2. The financial resources and needs of the custodial parent.
- 3. The standard of living the child would have enjoyed had the marriage not been dissolved.

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- 4. The physical and emotional condition of the child, and the child's educational needs.
  - 5. The financial resources and needs of the noncustodial parent.
- 6. Excessive or abnormal expenditures, destruction, concealment or fraudulent disposition of community, joint tenancy and other property held in common.
  - 7. The duration of parenting time and related expenses.
- E. In the case of a mentally or physically disabled child, if the court, after considering the factors set forth in subsection D of this section, deems it appropriate, the court may order support to continue past the age of majority and to be paid to the custodial parent, guardian or child, even if at the date of separation, at the time of the filing of a petition or at the time of the final decree, the child has reached the age of majority.
- E. EVEN IF A CHILD IS OVER THE AGE OF MAJORITY WHEN A PETITION IS FILED OR AT THE TIME OF THE FINAL DECREE, THE COURT MAY ORDER SUPPORT TO CONTINUE PAST THE AGE OF MAJORITY IF ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE:
- 1. THE COURT HAS CONSIDERED THE FACTORS PRESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION D OF THIS SECTION.
- 2. THE CHILD IS SEVERELY MENTALLY OR PHYSICALLY DISABLED AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT THE CHILD IS UNABLE TO LIVE INDEPENDENTLY AND BE SELF-SUPPORTING.
- 3. THE CHILD'S DISABILITY BEGAN BEFORE THE CHILD REACHED THE AGE OF MAJORITY.
- F. If a child reaches the age of majority while the child is attending high school or a certified high school equivalency program, support shall continue to be provided during the period in which the child is actually attending high school or the equivalency program but only until the child reaches nineteen years of age unless the court enters an order pursuant to subsection E of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a parent paying support for a child over the age of majority pursuant to this section is entitled to obtain all records related to the attendance of the child in the high school or equivalency program.
- G. If a personal check for support payments and handling fees is rightfully dishonored by the payor bank or other drawee, the person obligated to pay support shall make any subsequent support payments and handling fees only by cash, money order, cashier's check, traveler's check or certified check. If a person required to pay support other than by personal check demonstrates full and timely payment for twenty-four consecutive months, that person may pay support by personal check if these payments are for the full amount, are timely tendered and are not rightfully dishonored by the payor bank or other drawee.
- H. Subsection G of this section does not apply to payments made by means of an assignment.

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- I. If after reasonable efforts to locate the obligee the clerk or support payment clearinghouse is unable to deliver payments for the period prescribed in section 25-503 due to the failure of the person to whom the support has been ordered to be paid to notify the clerk or support payment clearinghouse of a change in address, the clerk or support payment clearinghouse shall not deliver further payments and shall return the payments to the obligor consistent with the requirements of section 25-503.
- J. An order for child support shall assign responsibility for providing medical insurance for the child who is the subject of the support order and shall assign responsibility for the payment of any medical costs of the child that are not covered by insurance. In title IV-D cases, the parent responsible pursuant to court order for providing medical insurance for the child shall notify the support payment clearinghouse prescribed in section 46-441 if the child is no longer covered under an employer's insurance plan. The support payment clearinghouse shall notify the child support enforcement agency in the department of economic security of the lapse in insurance coverage.
- K. In title IV-D cases the superior court shall accept for filing any documents that are received through electronic transmission if the electronically reproduced document states that the copy used for the electronic transmission was certified before it was electronically transmitted.
- L. The court shall presume, in the absence of contrary testimony, that a noncustodial parent is capable of full-time employment at least at the federal adult minimum wage. This presumption does not apply to noncustodial parents who are under the age of eighteen and who are attending high school.
- M. An order for support shall provide for an assignment pursuant to sections 25-504 and 25-323.
- N. Each licensing board or agency that issues professional, recreational or occupational licenses or certificates shall record on the application the social security number of the applicant and shall enter this information in its database in order to aid the department of economic security in locating parents or their assets or to enforce child support orders. This subsection does not apply to a license that is issued pursuant to title 17 and that is not issued by an automated drawing system. If a licensing board or agency allows an applicant to use a number other than the social security number on the face of the license or certificate while the licensing board or agency keeps the social security number on file, the licensing board or agency shall advise an applicant of this fact.
  - 0. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "Child support guidelines" means the child support guidelines that are adopted by the state supreme court pursuant to 42 United States Code sections 651 through 669B.
- 2. "Date of separation" means the date the married parents ceased to cohabit.

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- 3. "Support" has the same meaning prescribed in section 25-500.
- 4. "Support payments" means the amount of money ordered by the court to be paid for the support of the minor child or children.
  - Sec. 2. Section 25-802, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-802. Venue

Proceedings to establish maternity or paternity may be originated in the county of residence of the <del>defendant</del> RESPONDENT or the <del>plaintiff</del> PETITIONER or the child or children the subject of the action. The fact that the <del>plaintiff</del> PETITIONER parent or child or both are not, or never have been, residents of Arizona <del>shall</del> DOES not bar the proceeding.

Sec. 3. Section 25-805, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-805. Effect of death, absence, or insanity of plaintiff

If— after the complaint PETITION is filed— the plaintiff PETITIONER dies, becomes insane, departs the state— or fails to litigate the issue, the proceedings shall DO not abate but may be continued, with the state as plaintiff PETITIONER, as to any child in the legal custody of any state agency, or as to any child which WHO is the beneficiary of any state or federal financial assistance.

Sec. 4. Section 25-806, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-806. <u>Petition</u>

- A. Paternity proceedings are commenced by the filing of a verified complaint PETITION that includes the social security number of each party and that alleges that a woman is delivered of a child or children born out of lawful wedlock or pregnant with a child conceived out of wedlock and that the defendant RESPONDENT is the father of the child or children.
- B. Maternity proceedings are commenced by the filing of a verified complaint PETITION that includes the social security number of each party and that alleges that a woman is delivered of a child or children born out of lawful wedlock and that the woman as defendant RESPONDENT is the mother of the child or children.
- C. The procedure upon ON the filing of the complaint PETITION shall be as in other civil cases. In addition to the above procedure, the following alternate procedure shall be permissible at the election of the defendant without regard to the age of the defendant:
- 1. After service of the summons in accordance with the Arizona rules of civil procedure, the answer and all other pleadings permitted by the Arizona rules of civil procedure may be made by the defendant by personal appearance before the judge and by oral presentation of the pleading. Such oral pleadings shall be made before the assigned judge, or, if no judge has been assigned to the case, to the presiding judge. A record shall be made and notice given of all such oral pleadings.
- 2. It the answer is made admitting the elements of the complaint, a judgment may be entered forthwith or the court may set a subsequent time for a hearing and establishment of the terms of the judgment.

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- D. IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT FILE A RESPONSE OR IF THE RESPONDENT FILES A WRITTEN RESPONSE ADMITTING PATERNITY OR MATERNITY, THE COURT MAY IMMEDIATELY ENTER A JUDGMENT OF PATERNITY OR MATERNITY. IF OTHER RELEVANT ISSUES ARE RAISED IN THE PETITION OR RESPONSE OR IN A SEPARATE PETITION FILED AFTER ENTRY OF A PATERNITY OR MATERNITY JUDGMENT, THE COURT SHALL PROCEED TO RESOLVE ALL RELEVANT ISSUES IN THE CASE PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE APPLICABLE TO FAMILY LAW CASES.
- $\theta$ . E. A trial held pursuant to this section shall be made to the court.
  - Sec. 5. Section 25-807, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-807. Precedence of maternity and paternity proceedings: delay for blood or tissue tests; court order:

evidentiary use: alternative tests

- A. Proceedings to establish maternity and paternity shall have precedence over other civil proceedings. The case shall be set for trial within sixty days from the filing of an answer or oral denial by the defendant RESPONDENT.
- B. A delay in determining paternity in an action commenced <del>prior to</del> BEFORE the birth of the child shall be granted until after the birth of the child for purposes of paternity tests if any party to the proceedings requests.
- C. The court, on its own motion, or on motion of any party to the proceedings, shall order the mother, her child or children and the alleged father to submit to the drawing of blood samples or the taking of deoxyribonucleic acid probe samples, or both, and shall direct that inherited characteristics, including but not limited to blood and tissue type, be determined by appropriate testing procedures. An expert duly qualified as an examiner of genetic markers shall be agreed upon ON by the parties or appointed by the court to analyze and interpret the results and report to the court.
- D. If the results of the blood tests indicate that the likelihood of the alleged father's paternity is ninety-five per cent or greater, the alleged father is presumed to be the parent of the child and the party opposing the establishment of the alleged father's paternity shall establish by clear and convincing evidence that the alleged father is not the father of the child.
- E. The examiner's report shall be admitted at trial unless a timely written challenge to the examiner's report is filed with the court within twenty one days of the initial trial date. If the results of the examiner's report have been challenged and on the reasonable request of a party, the court shall order an additional test to be made by the same laboratory or an independent laboratory at the expense of the party requesting additional testing.

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- F. If a timely written challenge is not filed pursuant to subsection E, the examiner's report is admissible in evidence without the need for foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity or accuracy.
- G. The court shall, on application of either party, SHALL determine the proportion and time in which the initial test costs shall be paid.
- H. On motion of a party to the proceedings, the court may order that experts perform alternative or additional tests including medical, scientific and genetic tests.
  - Sec. 6. Repeal

Section 25-808, Arizona Revised Statutes, is repealed.

Sec. 7. Section 25-809, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-809. Judgment

- A. Except as provided in section 25-501, subsection F, if a defendant RESPONDENT admits parentage or if the issue is decided in the affirmative in an action instituted during the child's minority, the court shall direct, subject to applicable equitable defenses and using a retroactive application of the current child support guidelines, the amount, if any, the defendant PARTIES shall pay for the past support of the child and the manner in which payment shall be made. The court may also direct the defendant to pay the costs of litigation.
- B. The court shall enter an order for support determined to be due for the period between the commencement of the proceeding and the date that current child support is ordered to begin. The court shall not order past support retroactive to more than three years before the commencement of the proceeding unless the court makes a written finding of good cause after considering all relevant circumstances, including:
- 1. The circumstances, conduct or motivation of the party who claims entitlement to past support in not seeking an earlier establishment of maternity or paternity.
- 2. The circumstances, conduct or motivation of the party from whom past support is sought in impeding the establishment of maternity or paternity.
- 3. The diligence with which service of process was attempted on the defendant RESPONDENT.
- C. The court shall also direct the amount the father EITHER PARENT shall pay for the actual costs of the pregnancy, childbirth and any genetic testing and other related costs subject to production of billing statements or other documentation. This documentation is prima facie evidence of amounts fincurred and is admissible in evidence without the need for foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity or accuracy.
- D. In any proceeding under this article the court shall order either parent or both parents to pay any monies reasonable and necessary for the support of the minor unemancipated child until the child reaches the age of majority or is emancipated. In determining the amount of support for the child, the court shall apply the child support guidelines pursuant to section

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25-320, subsection D. If a child reaches the age of majority while the child is attending high school or a certified high school equivalency program, support shall continue to be provided while the child is actually attending high school or the equivalency program but only until the child reaches nineteen years of age unless the court enters an order pursuant to subsection F of this section.

- E. The court may modify an order of support pursuant to section 25-503, subsection D.
- F. If the child is physically or mentally disabled and the court deems it appropriate, the court may order support to continue past the age of majority and to be paid to the custodial parent, guardian or child, even if at the time of filing the complaint the child has reached the age of majority.
- F. EVEN IF A CHILD IS OVER THE AGE OF MAJORITY WHEN A PETITION IS FILED OR AT THE TIME OF THE FINAL DECREE, THE COURT MAY ORDER SUPPORT TO CONTINUE PAST THE AGE OF MAJORITY IF ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE:
- 1. THE COURT HAS CONSIDERED THE FACTORS PRESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION D OF THIS SECTION.
- 2. THE CHILD IS SEVERELY MENTALLY OR PHYSICALLY DISABLED AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT THE CHILD IS UNABLE TO LIVE INDEPENDENTLY AND BE SELF-SUPPORTING.
- 3. THE CHILD'S DISABILITY BEGAN BEFORE THE CHILD REACHED THE AGE OF MAJORITY.
- G. After considering the financial resources of both parties and the reasonableness of the positions each party has taken throughout the proceedings, the court may order a party to pay a reasonable amount to the other party for the costs and expenses of maintaining or defending any proceeding under this article. The court may order the party to pay these amounts directly to the attorney. The attorney may enforce the order in the attorney's name with the same force and effect and in the same manner as if the order had been made on behalf of any party to the action. For the purposes of this subsection, "costs and expenses" includes attorney fees, deposition costs, appellate costs and other reasonable expenses the court determines were necessary.
  - H. The court has contempt powers to enforce its orders.
- I. In any proceeding after judgment the court shall determine amounts owing under the existing orders of the court and shall provide for the payment of that amount.
- The parties may terminate an action brought under this article by agreement and compromise only if the court has approved the terms of the agreement and compromise.

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Sec. 8. Section 25-810, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-810. Liability of parents if putative mother or father is a minor; periodic payments

- A. Except as provided pursuant to section 25-501, subsection F, the parent or parents having custody or control of the putative mother or father may be joined as defendants RESPONDENTS in the action if the putative mother or father is a minor or was a minor at the time the action was commenced. The parents may be held jointly and severally liable with the minor until the minor reaches the age of majority.
- B. The court may order that a judgment made against a parent pursuant to this section be satisfied through periodic payments as other child support orders.
- C. In addition to the enforcement of support remedies provided pursuant to section 25-508, an order made pursuant to this section that provides for periodic payments shall be enforced pursuant to this chapter.
  - Sec. 9. Section 25-812, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-812. Voluntary acknowledgment of paternity: action to overcome paternity
- A. This state or the parent of a child born out of wedlock may establish the paternity of a child by filing one of the following with the clerk of the superior court, the department of economic security or the department of health services:
- 1. A notarized or witnessed statement that contains the social security numbers of both parents and that is signed by both parents acknowledging paternity or two separate substantially similar notarized or witnessed statements acknowledging paternity. If another man is presumed to be the child's father pursuant to section 25-814, an acknowledgment of paternity is valid only with the presumed father's written consent or as prescribed pursuant to section 25-814. A statement that is witnessed by an employee of the department of economic security or the department of health services or by an employee of a hospital must contain the printed name and residential or business address of the witness. A statement that is witnessed by any other person must contain the printed name and residential address of the witness. If the acknowledgment of paternity is witnessed, the witness must be an adult who is not related to either parent by blood or by marriage.
- 2. An agreement by the parents to be bound by the results of genetic testing including any genetic test previously accepted by a court of competent jurisdiction, or any combination of genetic testing agreed to by the parties, and an affidavit from a certified laboratory that the tested father has not been excluded.
- B. On filing a document required in subsection A of this section with the clerk of the superior court, the clerk OR AUTHORIZED COURT PERSONNEL shall issue an order establishing paternity, which shall include the social security number of the parents and may amend the name of the child or

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children, if requested by the parents. The clerk shall transmit a copy of the order of paternity to the department of health services and the department of economic security.

- C. On entry of an order by the clerk of the superior court, the paternity determination has the same force and effect as a judgment of the superior court. In a non-title IV-D case, the clerk shall transmit a copy of an order granted under this subsection to the state title IV-D agency. The case filing fee prescribed by section 12-284 shall not be charged to any person who, in the same county, initiates or responds to a proceeding to establish child support or to obtain an order for custody or parenting time within ninety days after an order establishing paternity is issued under subsection B of this section.
- D. A voluntary acknowledgment of paternity executed pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section may be filed with the department of economic security, which shall provide a copy to the department of health services. A voluntary acknowledgment of paternity made pursuant to this section is a determination of paternity and has the same force and effect as a superior court judgment.
- E. Pursuant to rule 60(c) of the Arizona rules of civil procedure, the mother, father or child, or a party to the proceeding on a rule 60(c) motion may challenge a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity established in this state at any time after the sixty day period only on the basis of fraud, duress or material mistake of fact, with the burden of proof on the challenger and under which the legal responsibilities, including child support obligations of any signatory arising from the acknowledgment shall not be suspended during the challenge except for good cause shown. The court shall order the mother, her child or children and the alleged father to submit to genetic testing and shall direct that appropriate testing procedures determine the inherited characteristics, including blood and tissue type. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the genetic tests demonstrate that the established father is not the biological father of the child, the court shall vacate the determination of paternity and terminate the obligation of that party to pay ongoing child support. order vacating the determination of paternity operates prospectively only and does not alter the obligation to pay child support arrearages or, unless otherwise ordered by the court, any other amount previously ordered to be paid pursuant to section 25-809.
- F, Before signing a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity pursuant to this section, the parties shall be provided notice of the alternatives to, the legal consequences of and the rights and responsibilities that arise from signing the acknowledgment.
- G. The department of economic security shall notify the department of health services of all paternity determinations and rescissions.
- H. The mother or the father may rescind the acknowledgment of paternity within the earlier of:

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- 1. Sixty days after the last signature is affixed to the notarized acknowledgment of paternity that is filed with the department of economic security, the department of health services or the clerk of the court.
- 2. The date of a proceeding relating to the child, including a child support proceeding in which the mother or father is a party.
- I. A rescission authorized pursuant to subsection H of this section must be in writing and a copy of each rescission of paternity shall be filed with the department of economic security. The department of economic security shall mail a copy of the rescission of paternity to the other parent and to the department of health services.
- J. Voluntary acknowledgments of paternity and rescissions of paternity filed pursuant to this section shall contain data elements in accordance with the requirements of the United States secretary of health and human services.
  - Sec. 10. Section 25-813, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-813. <u>Default order of paternity</u>

In an action to establish paternity, the court shall enter an order of paternity if either:

- 1. The service of summons is complete and the <del>defendant</del> RESPONDENT fails to appear or otherwise answer.
- 2. An order for genetic or blood testing has been entered and the defendant RESPONDENT fails to appear without cause for an appointment to take a blood OR GENETIC test or fails to take a blood or genetic test.
  - Sec. 11. Section 25-816, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-816. <u>Title IV-D child support: paternity establishment: genetic testing</u>
- A. On receipt of a sworn statement by the mother or the alleged father alleging paternity and setting forth the facts establishing a reasonable possibility of the requisite sexual contact between the parties, the department of economic security or its agent may order the mother, her child or children and the alleged father to submit to the drawing of blood or tissue samples for genetic testing of a type generally acknowledged as reliable by accreditation bodies. If the mother cannot be located the department or its agent may order the caretaker of the child or children to present the child or children for genetic testing. The order shall be served by first class mail or delivered at least ten business days before the genetic testing. The department or its agent shall pay the costs of the test subject to repayment from the MOTHER OR THE alleged father if paternity is established. An order of genetic testing issued by the department or its agent has the same force and effect as a superior court order.
- B. If the results of the genetic testing indicate that the likelihood of the alleged father's paternity is ninety-five per cent or greater, the alleged father is presumed to be the parent of the child and the party opposing the establishment of the alleged father's paternity shall establish by clear and convincing evidence that he is not the father of the child.

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C. A person who is tested pursuant to this section may contest the test results in writing to the department or its agent within thirty days after the department or its agent mails the results to that person. If the original test results are contested in a timely manner, on request and advance payment by the requesting party, the department or its agent shall order a second genetic test pursuant to subsection A.

Sec. 12. Section 25-817, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-817. Temporary support orders: presumption of paternity

- A. The court shall issue a temporary order of support pending a judicial determination of paternity if either ANY OF THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:
- 1. Genetic testing affirms at least a ninety-five per cent probability of paternity.
- 2. A notarized or witnessed statement is signed by both parents acknowledging paternity or separate substantially similar notarized or witnessed statements are signed acknowledging paternity and filed with the department of health services pursuant to section 36-334 or filed with the department of economic security.
- 3. THE RESPONDENT ADMITS OR DOES NOT DENY PATERNITY IN A WRITTEN RESPONSE FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT.
- 3. 4. There is other clear and convincing evidence as determined by a court.
- B. A temporary order of support does not prejudice the rights of a person or child that are adjudicated at subsequent hearings in the proceeding.
- C. A temporary order of support may be revoked or modified and terminates when the final support order is entered or when the petition for support is dismissed.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR APRIL 18, 2005.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE APRIL 18, 2005.



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Secretary of State

## HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS AND FINAL PASSAGE

april 12, 2005,	
by the following vote: 58 Ayes,	
Speaker, of the House  Pro Tempore  Chief Clerk of the House	
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